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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, February 10, 1964, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1964

The House met at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Isaiah 26: 4: *Trust ye in the Lord forever; in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.*

O Thou God of all grace and goodness, whose daily blessings we frequently receive with so little of gratitude and cherish with so little of care, make us more acutely conscious of Thy divine providence.

Show us we may guard ourselves against those specters of anxiety and apprehension which seek to find lodgment in our minds as we face the adventures of an unknown future.

Help us to feel Thy nearness in the varied experiences of life, giving us guidance and courage for the demands and duties of each new day.

Grant that we may be faithful and loyal partners with all who are champions of righteousness and may none of our decisions and actions run counter to that which is just and reasonable.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 8363, An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce individual and corporate income taxes, to make certain structural changes with respect to the income tax, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to

the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. BENNETT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

REVENUE ACT OF 1964

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 8363) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce individual and corporate income taxes, to make certain structural changes with respect to the income tax, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, am I correct in my understanding that as chairman of the committee you discussed the matter with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES], the ranking minority member, and this meets with his approval?

Mr. MILLS. The gentleman is correct. I had hoped the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] would be here, but he has evidently been delayed in getting here this morning.

Mr. HALLECK. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas? The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MILLS, KING of California, O'BRIEN of Illinois, BOGGS, BYRNES of Wisconsin, CURTIS, and KNOX.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF U.S. DELEGATION OF MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-420, the Chair appoints as members of the U.S. delegation of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. NIX, of Pennsylvania, chairman; Mr. MONTOYA, of New Mexico; Mr. McDOWELL, of Delaware; Mr. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts; Mr. WRIGHT, of Texas; Mr. JOHNSON, of California; Mr. CAMERON, of California; Mr. DERWINSKI, of Illinois; Mr. NORBLAD, of Oregon; Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois; Mr. REIFEL, of South Dakota; and Mr. MORSE, of Massachusetts.

CUBA

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in addition to the other steps announced yesterday to protect the U.S. naval base in Cuba, the President made it quite clear that the English, French, Greek, and other "friends and allies" who are rushing to the aid of Castro's economy are giving comfort to an enemy of the United States, and helping a Communist dictator extend unrest and revolution throughout the Caribbean area.

The State Department has not done a very convincing job in the past in securing an economic blockade of Castro. Now with the President's new statement, we can hope that more will be accomplished. But it is my belief that these diplomatic moves will continue to fail unless we put teeth in our request, such as cutting off all foreign assistance to any country supplying Cuba, which has already been written into the law, and further, to close U.S. ports to the ships of any nation trading with Castro. We

must take steps to effect a total free-world embargo against Cuba, and words alone will not bring this about. We have had enough talk. We need action or we face the world as a nation unwilling and unable to back up our public pronouncements on foreign policy.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 29]

Bass	Martin, Calif.	Siler
Daddario	Martin, Mass.	Steed
Davis, Tenn.	Morton	Stubblefield
Derwinski	Norblad	Thompson, Tex.
Hagan, Ga.	O'Brien, Ill.	Wilson, Bob
Hoffman	O'Konski	Wright
Ichord	Pelly	Wydlar
Lankford	Powell	
Lesinski	Reid, Ill.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 404 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time first to make an announcement and then a unanimous-consent request. For the information of the Members, upon the disposition of the Civil Rights Act, we will have finished the business for this week and next week. In other words, if the bill is passed today, we will not have any legislative business next week. If it is passed early next week, we will have no legislative business during the remainder of the week. We will have pro forma meetings because we will have to meet on Monday and Thursday. We shall announce the program for the following week on Thursday next.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent now that it may be in order at any time during this legislative day for the Speaker to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what would be the purpose of the recess today?

Mr. ALBERT. Of course, the purpose would be to enable the Public Printer to finish printing the bill if it is disposed of and we have no other business pending.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, if this does not proceed according to the way some people want the proceedings to run, a recess would take care of the demand for an engrossed copy of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1963

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 7152) to enforce the constitutional right to vote to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to establish a Community Relations Service, to extend for 4 years the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 7152, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read through title VII ending on line 23, page 85 of the bill. Are there any amendments to title VII?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CELLER

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CELLER: On page 71, line 7, insert after "religion" both times it appears the following: "or national origin".

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment would make the sentence in 705(b) include national origin as well as religion. It was so intended. The purpose is to make the exemption which you find on page 71, line 7, conform to the language in section 704(e) on page 70, lines 6 and 7. It was intended that this exemption parallel the exemption in 704(e), page 70, to which I have just referred.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I merely want to corroborate the statement of the distinguished gentleman from New York and to point out that not only do the words "national origin" appear just two lines above in line 5, but it also appears on page 70, line 7. It appears on page 69, line 17, and again on page 69, line 3. It appears on page 68, line 18, and line 23.

Obviously the omission was merely an oversight and a clerical error. In order that there be no insinuation that there was anything involved in its omission, we simply want to make this correction and have it conform.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is in no way a substantive amendment, and I hope it will be adopted with a minimum of debate.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word. I would like to ask a question: Do I understand that it will be perfectly all right for a per-

son advertising for employees to express a preference for a white person?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. No. "National origin" has nothing to do with the color of one's pigment.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOWDY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. RODINO. It goes to the question of what is a bona fide occupational qualification. There may be some instances where a person of a certain national origin may be specifically required to meet the qualifications of a particular job.

Mr. DOWDY. Use the words "Anglo-Saxon."

Mr. RODINO. No, of course not. The gentleman thoroughly understands that that is not included under a definition of "national origin."

Mr. DOWDY. No, I do not understand it. When you say "national origin" that is a national origin, is it not?

Mr. RODINO. "National origin" does not apply to color or race.

Mr. DOWDY. I said "Anglo-Saxon."

Mr. RODINO. What "national origin" is Anglo-Saxon?

Mr. DOWDY. It is English.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOWDY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. May I just make very clear that "national origin" means national. It means the country from which you or your forebears came from. You may come from Poland, Czechoslovakia, England, France, or any other country. It has nothing to do with broad terms such as the gentleman has referred to.

Mr. DOWDY. I understand now. In your advertisement you could advertise that you wanted only someone from Poland, but you could not advertise that you wanted just a normal Anglo-Saxon American.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. You have to put it in the context of the amendment. This is necessary. Obviously, if you were to have a Polish organization I do not think that they want to have me as a Dutchman, necessarily, and they would have a right to say something about Polish in their advertisement. It is a very innocuous amendment. The gentleman is trying to read insinuations into it which are not there in any way.

Mr. DOWDY. I am trying to read the substance that ought to be there, that a person can hire whoever he wants to hire.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, some of us may be a little dense and cannot understand these things. Maybe you can help out if you would give us a specific example of what you are talking about. Give us one or two examples.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. National origin, of course, has nothing to do with color, religion, or the race of an individual. A man may have migrated here from Great